

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping.

Steamers.

**THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship
Zafiro,
Captain CONNAN, will be
despatched for the above
Port on **WEDNESDAY**, the 15th Inst., at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 13, 1890. 1775

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, OUEFOO, NEW-
CHANG, TIENSTEN, HANKOW
and Ports on the YANGTSE.)


The Co.'s Steamship
Cardonia,
Captain PERRY, will be
despatched at above on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th INSTANT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, October 11, 1890. 1767

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

**FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.**

The Co.'s Steamship
Chivato.




A. E. BURN, Commander,
will be dispatched as
above on THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

The attention of Passengers is directed
to the Superior Accommodation offered by
this Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabins
are situated forward of the Engines.
Second-class Passengers are berthed in the
Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures
the supply of Fresh Provisions during
the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is
on board.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hankong, October 11, 1890. 1768


**STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGA-
SAKI AND KOBE.**

(Passenger through the INLAND SEA.)

 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship
Ancona
Capt. W. D. MUDIE, will
leave for the above places on **FRIDAY**, the
17th Instant, at Daylight.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, October 6, 1890. 1740

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

 The Co.'s Steamship
Telemachus,
Captain JONES, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 18th Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 13, 1890. 1777

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

 The 3/3 A.L. American Ship
George Shawfield
DUMFRIES, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 27, 1860. 1651

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A.L. British Ship
Thermopylae,
JENKINS, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hankow, September 10, 1860. 1652

Intimations.

ROWLANDS'
KALYDO cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and out-
castles feeling of heat. It also produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

MACASSAR OIL preserves the hair from falling out and gives it a golden color. Size 50; 7/6-10/6.

Ask Chemists for 'Rowlands' articles of the "Hector Garden, London."

Wholesale and Retail Agents for China:
A. S. WATSON & Co., Shanghai. 1216

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersecretary, if requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1900. 1400

These captain will proceed to make or the Navy a close corporation. The officers will venture to take full command; no orders will be issued from one ship to another; relatives will receive all promotions, to the discouragement of the few able Cantonese officers who have the misfortune to be in the squadron; the captain that meets them will be told to go forward and find out, and we think this treatment of an officer on the active list should be regarded as an insult offered to our whole service. The man who would follow in Captain Lang's footsteps should the services of a British officer be again requisitioned, will receive no sympathy when he comes to Captain Lang's office. He will be hardly told that the officer on the active list would care to make further trial of the good faith of the Chinese Government. We certainly hope not only that all the other British naval officers will be recalled but that, unless under totally different conditions, no officer will be asked to accept command of a vessel stationed in the Chinese Navy, and thus render the country and the service liable to a repetition of the affront.

acting in the true interests of sport, and deserve all the success in their undertaking which sportsmen must wish them.

THE TAXATION OF NATIVE OPIUM.

Chiang, Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, and Tan, Governor of Hupeh, published a proclamation on the levy of likin on native opium, with reference to the Imperial edict of 2nd June, in which the Emperor, admitting as irrepressible the now extensive growth of the poppy in Kirin, Heilungkiang, Soochow, Shinnan, and Kiangnan, commanded the Kiating, Kiangsu, and Anhwei governors to take measures, to check the enormous "squeezing" that has been hitherto carried on by the likin collectors, who have been enriching themselves at the expense of the Government, and deluding the people by fraudulent reports and returns.

The Viceroy and Governor commenced

of the native opium consumed in Huppo comes from Yunnan, Kwachow, Szechuan and Shensi, especially Szechuan. These opiums are of different origins, been collected in accordance with regulations, and priorly must stand in the sixth year of Fung (1859), at the rate of Tia. 30 per cattie, with an additional *loh-tai* tax, arriving at its final destination, of 9 cents; but that the collectors had for some years past been levying like a greatly reduced rate, and that the opium was sold in catties—in the apprehension that by levying Tia. 30 they would "kill the goose that laid the golden egg." They both insisted that the levy of Tia. 110 (equal to the import duty on foreign opium) proposed by the Inspector General of Customs, is far

An exacting Taotai and the Commandant of an Island have been entrusted with the task of strengthening the corps of frontier officers employed at all stations through which native opium can pass into the provinces, whether by land or by river. Lists will be collected once only, after which receipt from the Island Chief Collecting Office will frank it for the whole province. Any native opium found without this receipt, or certificate, will be considered smuggled, and at once confiscated; and this rule applies also to opium which is taken from Hupoh into adjoining or other provinces. To ensure their co-operation, the Viceroy and Governor have written to the Viceroy of Szechuan and Governors of Hunan, Homan, Kiangsi, and Anhui: *Shên I-t'ao*, 8th October 1893. — *Transl. by N. C. Daily News*.

THE RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL LANG.

The Army and Navy Gazette, in its course of an article on Admiral Lang's resignation of his command of the Chinese fleet, writes as follows:—We would mention a thoughtful act performed by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-general of Customs, whose influence, quiet and unobtrusive, is even the sole of progress. Knowing the value of a reliable interpreter in Eastern countries, and the difficulty a Chinaman has in translating anything at all unpleasant to

in view of his own staff to act as secretaries to the various departments. Lang as secretary of the personnel department, and he retained his position as chief of the personnel department, a position, which, if he were to be promoted to the rank of captain, would be a member of the Consul's staff. The promotion of Captain Lang to the rank of captain might have imparted an undesirable political aspect to Captain Lang's appointment. The actions made to insure the elements of naval discipline among the officers of the Chinese Navy were against the sharp lines needing to be drawn between officer and man when on duty, who had never been taught, the one to respect his superior and the other to respect his officer; the attention of the Chinese Navy was directed to the fact that none but capable ones should be selected; the watch required of provincials and relatives should be increased by underground means; the need of close personal supervision in order to secure the carrying out of the duties of the Chinese Navy was emphasized; the efficiency of the recruits in rifle, boat and fluid-gun drill, while under the supervision of Lieutenant H. E. B. Smith, R.N., at the Gunners and Boatmen's Depot; the ability displayed by several commanders in a sea battle, under the command of the Chinese Navy, was emphasized (though for men who were in the habit of attaining full speed from one port direct to the nearest) taken with such success to China's prestige to Korea, Wladivostok, Saigon, Singapore, and Manila, and a complete immunity from accident; all the above matters being taken into consideration were attended to by the Admiral in a manner that commanded the admiration of the qualified to judge. And now, how has the Chinese Government recompensed the

into of the Admiral while the squadron
the down to Hong Kong early in this year, and
the two senior Chinese captains of the esquadron
from took upon themselves to be seated
down the Admiral's table without a warning
the to the junior's flag on another ship, stating, by
inquiry, that they were sitting under order of the
the Telegrams were sent to the Viceroy Li, and
replying to Admiral Lan's juniors, applicable
their action. Such an insult and disrespect
unforgotten. It was a reprehensible act of
Li Hong-chang on the whole. As to the
Li Hong-chang on his first interview with
this event, Captain Yang stated how
he acted completely undignified his authority
of the Navy, and would not be the presence
of many similar acts that had taken place
the in the past. He would not have been
utter was time if a junior could thus over-
ride his superior; and, in fact, he was com-
mended to act—seeing how lightly the Viceroy
was inclined to look on the matter—thus
the no notice was taken of this sort of in-
sults. He was not even asked to resign his
his position. He was requested to resign
brokes and as an insult desired to withdraw
the officer could submit. Having now no
in driving out Captain Yang and in prece-
eding the Viceroy that they are able
maintaining their own ships and navy. He

THE TRADE OF AMOY.

The Amoy Trade is a very gradual but perceptible decline in the trade of Amoy does not seem to attract the attention that a matter of such serious import should do. Tea is the backbone of Amoy's trade ; at present there is, as for other exports, that interests us, and no for imports, they are in Chinese hands, and there is may pretty well be assumed they will remain. Therefore, of the two the tea trade is the only one that has barely nothing remains. Shipping is left certainly but that would inevitably soon shrink to small dimensions. The time may be long, or it may be short, before this happens, but that it will cannot be doubted. Various causes will bring it about, either the diversion of shipments of Formosa Tea to the consuming markets from Keelung, or the competition of the tea from this heavily taxed leaf altogether by the competition of Teas from India and Ceylon. The latter is more than ever probable now, seeing that the Teas at present produced in these countries are already in excess of the demand, and as the production is still increasing the temptation to exploit the as present practically untouched field for Ceylon will be irresistible. What the result will be, with the fate of China Congo before us, is no problem; then when our Tea trade is no more, what shall we do? Prevention is better than cure, and while there is yet time let us set to work and see if there are not some articles produced in the district and the country at large which we can find a profitable market for in England and America. The export of Bides has already assumed large dimensions, and with Skins, Wool, Strawplait and innumerable other articles from Shanghai, almost all of which were thought of ten years since; these places are now enabled to look with a certain amount of gloom on at the declining Trade of Amoy. The lesson that we should profit by while we are so that while the time comes we shall not find ourselves stranded and lost.

THE BANKS AND THE CHITIES.
The Singapore Free Press of the 7th inst. says—This morning, the Chities 7th inst. sitting in Bankruptcy, on the application of Mr Bailey for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, made two receiving orders against two Chities named Moons Huoan Ann Koonarappa Chitty, and Seena Moons Naverna Roonkalingam Chitty.

The liabilities of these two Chities are estimated at from \$80,000,000 to \$700,000, and their failure will cause considerable loss to the bazaar; as on the whole the European and American houses have to approve steps that will bring about a serious and will end the existing uncertainty.

Mr. R. A. Koonarappa Chitty might probably have had a settlement (as H. M. C. Alagarappa has) if he had been willing to do what the banks considered to be right; but difficultly arose over the question of the joint responsibility of his brothers with himself, the brothers denying that they were responsible and he supporting that contention. The conditions found themselves in effect defeated, consequently the decision was decided, very properly, to put him into bankruptcy.

The probability is that now that a decided step has been taken the affairs of all the Chities will be quietly arranged. Those who seem willing and able to accept the terms of compromise framed a little while ago by one of the Bank Managers will probably be settled with, and the others will probably be put in bankruptcy.

| Exchange. | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| HONGKONG, October 14. | |
| On London— | |
| Bank, Wire, | 3.55 |
| " On demand, | 3/64 |
| " 30 days sight, | 3/64 |
| " 4 months sight, | 3/64 |
| Credit, & | 5/64 |
| Documentary, & months' sight, | 2/64 |
| On Paris— | |
| On demand, | 4.40 |
| Credit, & months' sight, | 4.45 |
| " Berlin, | 5/64 |
| On demand, | 3.52 |
| " New York— | |
| On demand, | 24 |
| Credit, 60 days sight, | 20 |
| " Bombay— | |
| Wire, | 204 |
| On demand, | 121 |
| " Calcutta— | |
| Wire, | 180 |
| " Madras— | |
| On demand, | 221 |
| " Singapore— | |
| On demand, | 28 |
| " 30 days sight, private paper | 28 |
| Gold Leaf Bank's | \$20.20, 1/2 |
| " Sovereigns 100's buying rate, | 65.67 |

